

# RUN

- I shall not *run over* all the particulars, that would shew what pains are used to corrupt children. *Locke.*
14. To *run over*. To consider curiously. *Locke.*
- These four every man should *run over*, before he censure the works he shall view. *Wotton's Architecture.*
- If we *run over* the other nations of Europe, we shall only pass through so many different scenes of poverty. *Addison.*
15. To *run through*.  
Should a man *run over* the whole circle of earthly pleasures, he would be forced to complain that pleasure was not satisfaction. *South.*
- RUN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Act of running.  
The ass sets up a hideous bray, and fetches a *run* at them open-mouth. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
  2. Course; motion.  
Want of motion, whereby the *run* of humours is stayed, furthers putrefaction. *Bacon.*
  3. Flow; cadence.  
He no where uses any softness, or any *run* of verses to please the ear. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.*
  4. Course; process.  
Way of management; uncontrolled course.  
Talk of some other subject; the thoughts of it make me mad; our family must have their *run*. *Arbutnot.*
  5. Long reception; continued success.  
It is impossible for detached papers to have a general *run* or long continuance, if not diversified with humour. *Addison.*
  7. Modish clamour.  
You cannot but have observed, what a violent *run* there is among too many weak people against university education. *Sw.*
  8. At the long *run*. In fine; in conclusion; at the end.  
They produce ill-conditioned ulcers, for the most part mortal in the long *run* of the disease. *Wifeman.*
  - Wickedness may prosper for a while, but at the long *run*, he that sets all knaves at work, will pay them. *L'Estrange.*
  - Shuffling may serve for a time, but truth will most certainly carry it at the long *run*. *L'Estrange.*
  - Hath falsehood proved at the long *run* more for the advancement of his estate than truth? *Tillotson.*
- RUNAGATE. *n. f.* [corrupted from *renegat*, Fr.] A fugitive; rebel; apostate.  
The wretch compell'd, a *runagate* became,  
And learn'd what ill a miser state doth breed. *Sidney.*
- God bringeth the prisoners out of captivity; but leteth the *runagates* continue in scarceness. *Psalms lxxviii. 6.*
- I dedicate myself to your sweet pleasure,  
More noble than that *runagate* to your bed. *Shakespeare.*
- As Cain, after he had slain Abel, had no certain abiding; so the Jews, after they had crucified the son of God, became *runagates*. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
- RUNAWAY. *n. f.* [from *run* and *away*.] One that flies from danger; a fugitive.  
Come at once,  
For the close night doth play the *runaway*,  
And we are fled for. *Shakespeare.*
- Thou *runaway*, thou coward, art thou fled?  
Speak in some bush; where dost thou hide thy head? *Shakespeare.*
- RUNDE. *n. f.* [corrupted from *roundle*, of *round*.]
1. A round; a step of a ladder.  
The angels did not fly, but mounted the ladder by degrees; we are to consider the several steps and *rundles* we are to ascend by. *Duppa.*
  2. A peritrochium; something put round an axis.  
The third mechanical faculty, filled *axis* in *peritrochie*, consists of an axis or cylinder, having a *rundle* about it, wherein are fastened divers spokes, by which the whole may be turned round. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*
  - RUNDELET. *n. f.* [perhaps *runlet* or *roundlet*.] A small barrel.  
Set a *rundlet* of verjuice over against the sun in summer, to see whether it will sweeten. *Bacon's Natural History.*
  - RUNG. pret. and part. pass. of *ring*.  
The heavens and all the constellations *ring*. *Milton.*
  - RUNNEL. *n. f.* [from *run*.] A rivulet; a small brook.  
With murmur loud, down from the mountain's side,  
A little *runnel* tumbled neere the place. *Paisfax.*
  - RUNNER. *n. f.* [from *run*.]
1. One that runs.
  2. A racer.  
Fore spent with toil, as *runners* with a race,  
I lay me down a little while to breathe. *Shakespeare.*
  - Here those that in the rapid course delight,  
The rival *runners* without order stand. *Dryden.*
  3. A messenger.  
To Tonon or Lintot his lodgings are better known than to the *runners* of the post-office. *Swift to Pope.*
  4. A shooting spig.  
In every root there will be one *runner*, which hath little buds on it, which may be cut into. *Mortimer.*
  5. One of the stones of a mill.  
The mill goes much heavier by the stone they call the *runner*, being so large. *Mortimer.*
  6. A bird. 6

# RUS

- RUNNET. *n. f.* [gepennen, Saxon, coagulated.] A liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water, and used to coagulate milk for curds and cheese. It is sometimes written *rennet*.  
The milk of the fig hath the quality of *runnet* to gather cheese. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- It coagulates the blood, as *runnet* turns milk. *More.*
- The milk in the stomach of calves, coagulated by the *runnet*, is rendered fluid by the gall in the duodenum. *Arb.*
- RUNNION. *n. f.* [regnant, Fr. scrubbing.] A paltry scurvy wretch.  
You wretch! you polcat! you *runnion*! *Shakespeare.*
- RUNT. *n. f.* [runt, in the Teutonic dialects, signifies a bull or cow, and is used in contempt by us for small cattle; as *keft*, the Welsh term for a horse, is used for a worthless horse.] Any animal small below the natural growth of the kind.  
Reforming Tweed  
Hath sent us *runts* even of her church's breed. *Chaucer.*
- Of tame pigeons, are crows, carriers, and *runts*. *Walton.*
- This overgrown *run* has struck off his heels, lowered his forehead, and contracted his figure. *Addison.*
- RUPTION. *n. f.* [ruptus, Lat.] Breach; solution of continuity.  
The plenitude of vessels or plethora causes an extravasation of blood, by *ruption* or aperture. *Wifeman.*
- RUPTURE. *n. f.* [rupture, Fr. from *ruptus*, Lat.]
1. The act of breaking; state of being broken; solution of continuity.  
Th' eggs  
Bursting with kindly *rupture*, forth discol'd  
Their callos young. *Milton.*
  - A lute string will bear a hundred weight without *rupture*, but at the same time cannot exert its elasticity. *Arbutnot.*
  - The diets of infants ought to be extremely thin, such as lengthen the fibres without *rupture*. *Arbutnot.*
  2. A breach of peace; open hostility.  
When the parties, that divide the commonwealth, come to a *rupture*, it seems every man's duty to chuse a side. *Swift.*
  3. Burstiness; hernia; preternatural eruption of the gut.  
The *rupture* of the groin or scrotum is the most common species of hernia. *Sharp's Surgery.*
  - To *RUPTURE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break; to burst; to suffer disruption.  
The vessels of the brain and membranes, if *ruptured*, absorb the extravasated blood. *Sharp's Surgery.*
  - RUPTUREWORT. *n. f.* [bernieria, Lat.] A plant.  
The calyx of *rupturewort* is quadrifid, or, for the most part, quinquefid, and expanded in form of a star, having five stamina in the centre: the fruit, which grows in the bottom of the flower, becomes a membranaceous, furrowed, round capsule, which is divided into eight cells, each of which contains one small pointed seed. *Miller.*
- RURAL. *adj.* [rural, Fr. *ruralis*, from *rura*, Lat.] County; existing in the country, not in cities; suiting the country; resembling the country.  
Lady, referred to do pastor company honour,  
Joining your sweet voice to the *rural* music of desert. *Sid.*
- Here is a *rural* fellow,  
That will not be deny'd your highness' preference;  
He brings you figs. *Shakespeare.*
- We turn  
To where the silver Thames first *rural* grows. *Thomson.*
- RURALITY. *n. f.* [from *rural*.] The quality of being rural.
- RURALNESS. *n. f.* rural.
- RURICOLIST. *n. f.* [ruricola, Lat.] An inhabitant of the country.
- RURIGENOUS. *adj.* [rura and *gigno*, Lat.] Born in the country.
- RUSE. *n. f.* [French.] Cunning; artifice; little stratagem; trick; wile; fraud; deceit. A French word neither elegant nor necessary.  
I might here add much concerning the wiles and *ruses*, which these timid creatures use to save themselves. *Roy.*
- RUSH. *n. f.* [nyx, Saxon.]
1. A plant.  
A *rush* hath a flower composed of many leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rosette; from the centre of which rises the pommel, which afterward becomes a fruit or husk, which is generally three-cornered, opening into three parts, and full of roundish seeds: they are planted with great care on the banks of the sea in Holland, in order to prevent the water from washing away the earth; for the roots of these *rushes* fasten themselves very deep in the ground, and mat themselves near the surface, so as to hold the earth closely together.  
He taught me how to know a man in love; in which case of *rushes* I am sure you are not prisoner. *Shakespeare.*
  - Man but a *rush* against Othello's breast, *Shakespeare.*
  - And he retires. *Shakespeare.*
  - Is supper ready, the house trimm'd, *rushes* strew'd, cobwebs swept? *Shakespeare.*
  - Your farm requites your pains; *Shakespeare.*
  - Though *rushes* overprend the neighb'ring plains. *Dryden.*
  - Any 2. Any

# RUS

2. Any thing proverbially worthless.  
Not a *rush* matter, whether apes go on four legs or two. *L'Estrange.*
- What occasion hast thou to give up, John Bull's friendship is not worth a *rush*. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*
- RUS-CANDLE. *n. f.* [ruff and candle.] A small blinking taper, made by stripping a rush, except one small stripe of the bark which holds the pith together, and dipping it in tallow.  
Be it moon or sun, or what you please;  
And if you please to call it a *rush-candle*,  
Henceforth it shall be so for me. *Shakespeare.*
- If your influence be quite dam'd up  
With black usurping milks, some gentle taper,  
Though a *rush-candle* from the wicker hole  
Of some clay habitation, visit us. *Milton.*
- To RUSH. *v. n.* [thorjan, Saxon.] To move with violence; to go on with tumultuous rapidity.  
The liars in wait hasten and *rushed* upon Gibeah. *Judges.*
- Gorgias removed out of the camp by night, to the end he might *rush* upon the camp of the Jews. *1 Mac. iv. 2.*
- Every one that was a warrior *rushed* out upon them. *Judith.*
- Armies *rush* to battle in the clouds. *Milton.*
- Why wilt thou *rush* to certain death, and rage  
In rash attempts beyond thy tender age,  
Betray'd by pious love? *Dryden's Virgil.*
- Desperate should he *rush*, and lose his life,  
With odds oppress'd. *Dryden's Ensis.*
- They will always strive to be good christians, but never think it to be a part of religion, to *rush* into the office of princes or ministers. *Spratt.*
- You say, the sea  
Does with its waves fall backward to the West,  
And, thence repell'd, advances to the East;  
While this revolving motion does endure,  
The deep must reel, and *rush* from shoar to shoar. *Blackm.*
- With a *rushing* sound th' assembly bend  
Diverse their steps. *Pope's Odyssey.*
- Now sunk the sun from his acreal height,  
And o'er the shaded billows *rush'd* the night. *Pope.*
- At first an azure fleet it *rushes* broad,  
Then whitening by degrees, as prone it falls,  
Dash'd in a cloud of foam, it sends aloft  
A hoary mist. *Thomson.*
- RUSH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Violent course.  
A gentleman of his train spurred up his horse, and with a violent *rush* leaved him from the duke. *Watson.*
- Him while fresh and fragrant time  
Cherish'd in his golden prime,  
Ere Hebe's hand had overlaid  
His smooth cheeks with a downy shade,  
The *rush* of death's unruly wave  
Swept him off into his grave. *Crashaw.*
- Autter spy'd him,  
Cruel Autter thither hy'd him,  
And with the *rush* of one rude blast,  
Sham'd not spitefully to cast  
All his leaves so fresh, so sweet,  
And laid them trembling at his feet. *Crashaw.*
- RUSHY. *adj.* [from *rush*.]
1. Abounding with rushes.  
In *rushy* grounds, springs are found at the first spit. *Merr.*
- The timid hare to some lone seat  
Retir'd; the *rushy* fen or rugged furze. *Thomson.*
2. Made of rushes.  
What knight like him could tofs the *rushy* lance. *Tickel.*
- RUSK. *n. f.* Hard bread for stores.  
The lady sent me divers presents of fruits, sugar, and *rush*. *Raleigh.*
- RUSMA. *n. f.* A brown and light iron substance, with half as much quicklime steeped in water, the Turkish women make their pilothron, to take off their hair. *Grew.*
- RUSSET. *adj.* [roustet, Fr. *russus*, Lat.]
1. Reddish brown.  
The morn, in *russ* mantle clad,  
Walks o'er the dew of yon high eastward hill. *Shakespeare.*
- Our summer such a *russ* livery wears,  
As in a garment often dy'd appears. *Dryden.*
2. Newton seems to use it for grey; but, if the etymology be regarded, improperly.  
This white spot was immediately encompassed with a dark grey or *russ*, and that dark grey with the colours of the first iris. *Newton's Opticks.*
3. Coarse; homespun; rustick. It is much used in descriptions of the manners and dresses of the country, I suppose, because it was formerly the colour of rustick dress: in some places, the rusticks fill die cloaths spun at home with bark, which must make them *russ*.  
Taffata phrases, silken terms precise,  
Figures pedantical: these summer flies  
Have blown me full of maggot ostentation:  
Henceforth my wooing mind shall be express'd  
In *russ* yeas, and honest kersey noes. *Shakespeare.*

# RUS

- RUSSET. *n. f.* Country dress. See *RUSSET*, *adj.*
- The Dorick dialect has a sweetness in its clownishness, like a fair shepherdess in her country *russ*. *Dryden.*
- RUSSET. *n. f.* A name given to several sorts of pears or *RUSSETING*. } apples from their colour.
- The *russ* pearmain is a very pleasant fruit, continuing long on the tree, and in the conservatory partakes both of the *russ*ing and pearmain in colour and taste; the one side being generally *russ*, and the other streaked like a pearmain. *Mortimer.*
- RUST. *n. f.* [nyx, Saxon.]
1. The red discolouration of old iron.  
This iron began at the length to gather *russ*. *Hooker.*
  - Russ* eaten pikes and swords in time to come,  
When crooked plows dig up earth's fertile womb,  
The husbandman shall oft discover.  
But Pallas came in shape of *russ*,  
And 'twixt the spring and hammer thrust,  
Her Gorgon shield, which made the cock  
Stand stiff, as 'twere transform'd to flock. *Hudibras.*
  - My scymitar got some *russ* by the sea water. *Gulliver.*
  2. The tarnished or corroded surface of any metal.  
By dint of sword his crown he shall increase,  
And scour his armour from the *russ* of peace. *Dryden.*
  3. Loss of power by inactivity.  
Matter bred by corruption or degeneration.  
Let her see thy sacred truths cleared from all *russ* and dross of human mixtures. *King Charles.*
  4. Matter bred by corruption or degeneration.  
To RUST. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
  1. To gather rust; to have the surface tarnished or corroded.  
Her fallow leas,  
The dandel, hemlock, and rank fumitory  
Doth rest upon, while that the culter *russes*,  
That should deracinate such savagery. *Shakespeare.*
  - Our armour now may *russ*, our idle scymitars  
Hang by our sides for ornament, not use. *Dryden.*
  2. To degenerate in idleness.  
Must I *russ* in Egypt, never more  
Appear in arms, and be the chief of Greece.
  - To RUST. *v. a.*
  1. To make rusty.  
Keep up your bright bright swords, for the dew will *russ* them. *Shakespeare.*
  2. To impair by time or inactivity.
- RUSTICAL. *adj.* [rusticus, Lat. *rustique*, Fr.] Rough; savage; boisterous; brutal; rude.  
On he brought me unto his bare a house, that it was the picture of miserable happiness and rich beggary, served only by a company of *rustical* villains, full of sweat and dust, not one of them other than a labourer. *Sidney.*
- This is by a *rustical* severity to banish all urbanity, whole harmless and confined condition is consistent with religion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- He confounds the singing and dancing of the satires with the *rustical* entertainment of the first Romans. *Dryden.*
- RUSTICALLY. *adv.* [from *rustical*.] Savagely; rudely; inelegantly.  
My brother Jaques he keeps at school,  
And report speaks goldenly of his profit;  
For my part he keeps me *rustically* at home. *Shakespeare.*
- Quintus here was born,  
Whose shining plough-share was in furrows worn,  
Met by his trembling wife, returning home,  
And *rustically* joy'd, as chief of Rome. *Dryden.*
- RUSTICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *rustical*.] The quality of being rustical; rudeness; savageness.
- To RUSTICATE. *v. n.* [rusticor, Latin.] To reside in the country.  
My lady Scudamore, from having *rusticated* in your company too long, pretends to open her eyes for the sake of seeing the sun, and to sleep because it is night. *Pope.*
- To RUSTICATE. *v. a.* To banish into the country.  
I was deeply in love with a milliner, upon which I was sent away, or, in the university phrase, *rusticated* for ever. *Speiser.*
- RUSTICITY. *n. f.* [rusticitas, Fr. *rusticitas*, from *rusticus*, Lat.]
1. Qualities of one that lives in the country; simplicity; artlessness; rudeness; savageness.  
There presented himself a tall, clownish, young man, who, falling before the queen of the fairies, desired that he might have the achievement of any adventure, which, during the feast, might happen; that being granted, he rested him on the floor, unfit for a better place by his *rusticity*. *Spenser.*
  - The sweetness and *rusticity* of a pastoral cannot be so well express'd in any other tongue as in the Greek, when rightly mixt with the Dorick dialect. *Addison.*
  - This so general expence of their time would curtail the ordinary means of knowledge, as 'twould shorten the opportunities of vice; and so accordingly an universal *rusticity* presently took place, and stopp'd not till it had over-run the whole flock of mankind. *Woodward's Natural History.*
  2. Rural appearance.